

## POLYGLOT SAVANTS CLASH.

## DEMAND FOR SPOKEN ENGLISH AT AMERICANISTS CONGRESS.

French is the Society's Official Language, but English is Generally Used—Onslaught Made on "Amerind" for American Indian—Great Antiquity of After Dinner Speaking Reported Established.

Anomalous, yet not strange in view of the origin of the society, was a disclosure at the session of the Americanists in the American Museum of Natural History yesterday, revealing that the official language of the Americanists is French. Some time, no doubt, it will be the French, "our grand language" as one of the Frenchmen who spoke in English later in the session called it.

The disclosure came early in the meeting, immediately after the chairman of the day, Juan B. Ambrosio, a president for Argentina, had delivered his opening address and had read a paper, both in French. Dr. Max Thie, a delegate from the University of California, with a Teutonic physiognomy, accent and cognomen alike unmistakable, had begun a rapid-fire comment on Mr. Ambrosio's paper, when a Canadian delegate with a crown of glory and whiskers to match, rose and interrupted him to ask that Mr. Ambrosio's paper be translated.

The Canadian, who manifestly was no son of Quebec, protested against listening to comment on a subject of which he knew nothing.

"I rise," said he, "to ask if all this is not wholly out of order, and to request for the benefit of the ignorant here, of whom I am one, that Mr. Ambrosio's remarks be translated to us."

Dr. Thie, who was waiting for a ruling, a matter of some moment, as Mr. Ambrosio could scarcely be expected to reply for the Canadian's benefit in the language which the objector had just declared he could not understand, Dr. von Don, of Berlin, however, rose to the occasion and said in the directest of English that the Canadian's request could not be complied with as French was the official language of the Congress.

So many members of the congress and others interested in the subject before the Americanists have attended the sessions that, beginning this morning, the meetings will be held no longer in the library of the museum but downstairs in the large lecture hall.

An enlightening incident of yesterday afternoon followed the use by Dr. D. McGuire of the American Anthropological Association of the word Amerind to describe the American Indian. The word was proposed by one of the scientific bodies some time ago, but has met with favor chiefly among linguistic cracks.

Dr. Franz Boas expressed surprise that so sober a student and conscientious an anthropologist as Dr. McGuire should make use of a term that could sustain no more pride of lineage, and while a finer word around the assembly of dignified savants there at once arose in several places young and ardent defenders of this left-hand philological scion.

The supporters of Dr. Boas got the floor immediately after Dr. McGuire had endeavored to defend himself by saying that the use of the word was a second thought with him, as he had first written Indians. Prof. Starr of Chicago and Dr. Holland of Pittsburgh voiced emphatic protests against the word. Prof. Putnam of Harvard said he could not even speak it, but hoped that it might presently be laid, a withered leaf, on the grave of its authors.

Frederick S. Dellenbaugh of this city championed the word to preserve the consistency of his record, and A. F. Chamberlain of Clark University jumped up in valiant defence of the frail young thing. His voice soared, reaching for the empyrean, as he rallied this irretrievable logic to the support of the word.

All your arguments against it were used against that other word, sociologist. They said that was hybrid, they denounced that as unscientific and not fit for good use. But they have had to come to it, not only here but in Europe, and where would they be without "sociology?"

"That may perish yet," was the retort he met, in steady tones.

Amerind was proposed for scientific use, said one of its opponents, "and right here is its weakness from the very point of view from which it was suggested. It is proposed, a manufactured word, by English-speaking men for scientists' use, taken from a language to which they are not accustomed to look for scientific terms. And its weakness would be the first to be noticed, if, for instance, some Russian scientist should propose for world use a term made up of the odds and ends of Russian words."

AFTER-DINNER SPEECHES PRE-HISTORIC. Dr. McGuire's paper, which ended all this, was an elementary presentation of "Anthropology in Early American Writings." Dr. McGuire showed the antiquity of the after-dinner speech, and shed light on some of the early reports, making it appear that reporting was an indigenous accomplishment on this continent.

He said that speeches were made at the Indians' feasts and that they were usually made public afterward through rumors. Modern students, he said, also had found that the Indian was a religious man, religious in a way above mere superstition. Of certain native art products mentioned in the early American writings, he remarked that either they were made with the white man's tools or else the American Indian was as far advanced as the modern man as the European mechanic of the seventeenth century.

Mr. Ambrosio's paper was on "The Archaeology of the Calchaqui Region, South America." He told of similarities he had detected between productions of the Calchaqui and those of various North American tribes, particularly the Pueblo. Dr. Thie said that between different sections of the Americas one always found some analogies which were astonishing. The technique of the different peoples being the same, their ornamentation must be the same.

Certain varieties of weaving found among the Pueblo occurred among the Calchaqui. Visitors brought back identical baskets, showing that that form of weaving and decoration was believed in. He said

he was inclined to think that the Calchaqui occupied an outpost of the Indian and civilization. The influence of the Incas was shown also in certain word forms and terminations.

Hagar, continuing the discussion, said that one of the festivals celebrated both by the Peruvians and the Pueblos was still fixed, as it had been in history, according to the rising and setting of a certain star in the Zodiacal sign of the Virgin.

"But the baskets," said Dr. von Don Steinen, "they are found also in Africa, so they signify nothing of final importance. We may indeed note these resemblances, but why not also divergences? It is too soon to come to conclusions."

EMERSON'S ANTIQUE POTTERY. An abstract of a paper prepared by Clarence B. Moore, of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, on "Archaeological Researches in the Southern United States," was given by Prof. Putnam. He said:

Mr. Moore has been exploring the shell mounds of the Southern States, and has found that the mounds were built by different tribes. The mounds of one sort he has found to be the work of the Indians, and the mounds of another sort he has found to be the work of the Negroes. The mounds of the Indians are built of shells, and the mounds of the Negroes are built of bricks.

Some of the mounds have been found to be the work of the Indians, and some of them have been found to be the work of the Negroes. The mounds of the Indians are built of shells, and the mounds of the Negroes are built of bricks.

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## WANTED—A MILLINER GIRL.

## NOT OVER FIVE FEET TALL AND WEIGHING IN UNDER 120.

Must Be Protestant. Between 25 and 45. Black or Brown Hair—Widows Are Not Barred—Just Tell C. L. Martin, Girard, Pa.—He'll Do the Rest.

The business of Johny Miles is conducted largely with the aid of epigrams. Persons who visit his justly celebrated millinery establishment at Broadway and Houston street are reminded by mottoes and maxims, conspicuously displayed, of the destinies of time and of the proprietor's desire that his precious moments shall not be wasted by those who have no particularly pertinent observations to offer.

There is another set of placards in which Mr. Miles's genius for word painting, which is a sort of by-product of his millinery art, is easily recognized. These call attention in frank and unmistakable terms to the superiority of Mr. Miles's merchandise and the infallibility of his business methods.

It was one of the latter announcements which from time to time on his periodical visits to New York caught the eye of Mr. Charles L. Martin, a substantial tradesman of Girard, Pa., and a purchaser of Mr. Miles's spring and fall bonnets. It read:

Most merchants have three hands, right hand, left hand and a little behind the back. We have only two hands, and we never behind the back. We pride ourselves on our prompt shipments.

It was with this assurance of prompt attention to the wants of customers in mind that Mr. Martin on Monday mailed the following communication:

My dear Mr. Miles: This is rather a peculiar order in your line, but I will most sincerely appreciate any assistance you may be able to give me. I am a milliner, and I am looking for a girl to help me. Can you give me the address of some poor but respectable milliner who has no money but would like to work for me? I am a milliner, and I am looking for a girl to help me. Can you give me the address of some poor but respectable milliner who has no money but would like to work for me?

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## RAOUL PUGNO'S RETURN.

The French Piano Virtuoso Reappears Before a New York Audience.

Raoul Pugno, the distinguished French pianist, reappeared last night before a New York audience, playing in an orchestral concert at Carnegie Hall. It was in 1897 that Mr. Pugno last played here. He was one of the soloists at the Astoria concert, which were intended to fill the void left by the absence of Mr. Grieg's operatic warblers that winter. He was at that time a player whose physical proportions far outweighed his artistic, but he made a considerable impression upon the musical activities of the winter as well as on the keyboard. Humor and the Paris newsmongers had covered that he had improved greatly since he left us, but he is not any slither in physique nor larger in artistic stature.

His two numbers on last night's programme were Mozart's concerto in E flat, No. 6, and the familiar concerto in A minor of Edward Grieg. These two numbers, widely differing in style, gave him full scope for the exhibition of his powers. Mozart lovers will recall this E-flat concerto as the one which the composer wrote at Salzburg in 1777 for a certain Mine Janovics, whom he had met in Paris. It is a most melodious and charming composition, without any serious difficulties for a musical pianist. It was written at a period of Mozart's development when technical difficulties such as passages in thirds, sixths and octaves seldom occur. Its chief requirements are a tuneful delivery of the melody, clearness and precision in the ornaments, and smoothness in the runs and trills. In short, any player of respectable accomplishments with a command of rhythm and of a singing tone can easily succeed with it.

The Grieg concerto demands all that the Mozart work does and a good deal more. It requires strength, brilliancy and a rich palette of tone color, together with an aptitude to reveal them to an audience. As a finger technician, Mr. Pugno has few superiors. He plays scales and arpeggios with admirable equality, with bewitching smoothness and transparent clarity. For that reason his art was equal to the fundamental technical demands of the Grieg concerto. But he could also thunder in octaves and chords, and he made some brilliant climaxes in the Grieg composition. His reading of both works was inspired, but it was not communicative. He did not give us the feeling that he was playing with spirit and with energy. It was not his forte in his work. It was better than that, but it was not communicative.

In the Mozart piece his phrases were too often completed with a snap, a forte crash at the end. In the last movement the piano accompaniment of the President for his long obscurity the flow of the sparkling melody almost lost the right. He was at his best in the slow movement, yet even here he was not at his best. He played with a delicate piano to a harsh forte, spoiled his performance. In the Grieg number he played the movement better than either of the other two. In the last movement he was of the tone of the instrument badly, while in the second movement he had no middle tint. In fact, his entire performance was not communicative. He did not give us the feeling that he was playing with spirit and with energy. It was not his forte in his work. It was better than that, but it was not communicative.

Mr. Walter Damrosch and his orchestra supplied the accompaniments and opened the concert with a lively performance of Spontini's "Bartered Bride" overture. Between the two concertos the orchestra played the prelude to Saint-Saëns's "Deluge." Mr. Pugno performed the violin solo, "Bartered Bride" overture, and the "Pas des Volées." The Charrier piece was a novelty, but highly unimportant.

SEDDON TO LEAVE NEW ZEALAND. Eccentric Premier Said to Have Decided to Settle in South Africa.

Special Cable Dispatch to This City. DUNEDIN, New Zealand, Oct. 21.—The Star, a progressive paper, declares that the coming home from England of Prime Minister Seddon is for the purpose of making a farewell visit. It is probable that in six months he will leave New Zealand forever, going to South Africa on his own account and not as an imperial officer. The paper adds that Mr. Seddon has pecuniary and political ambitions in South Africa.

Mr. Seddon, before he left New Zealand to visit England, was the subject of much adulation, and of many complimentary speeches, which it was felt were making the country a laughing stock. Since his departure he has laid himself open to further strictures by his unpopularity to students that he made before he left the colony.

During a recent discussion in the House of Representatives at Wellington it was brought out that a descriptive of the town of the Duke and Duchess of York, published at Government expense, was largely devoted to the glorification of Mr. Seddon. The speaker declared that the work was the apothecary of flattery. Another speaker declared that the photographs engraved to provide the illustration of the Duke and Duchess of York were taken at a snapshot unless Mr. Seddon was near the Duke.

It was also brought out that Mr. Seddon had an arrangement with which all his speeches in New Zealand were published by a news association at Government expense, and while he was in England all his public remarks were published in New Zealand at the expense of the Government. This caused very warm comment in the House, and some of the members did not mince words in dealing with the ministers. It is probable that the personal attacks made upon him in the Colonial Parliament may have had much to do with Mr. Seddon's determination to leave the colony.

AMER BUYS BIG GUNS. Ruler of Afghanistan Gets Quick-Firers, Howitzers and Field Pieces.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—Concurrently with the intimation of Russia's Afghanistan project Lord George Hamilton, Secretary of State for India, confirms the announcement that the Amer of Afghanistan through an agent has purchased in Germany a battery of twelve quick-firing mountain guns, two howitzers, eighteen field pieces, over 800 cases of ammunition and other war material, which have been forwarded to Kabul.

Lord Hamilton adds that the transaction is not inconsistent with the subsidy paid to the Amer by Great Britain.

Court of Appeals Calendar. AMSTERDAM, Oct. 21.—Court of Appeals calendar. Oct. 22.—Sax 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266 and 267.

## Sozodont

## Tooth Powder

For 52 Years the Dentist of Quality Absolutely Non-Acid

BIG CAN. New Patent Top. No. 25c

HALL & RUCKEL, New York

W. C. T. U. IN A WARM DEBATE.

POLITICS AND ECONOMICS TALKED OVER VIGOROUSLY.

Lyneings, Child Labor, Trusts, the Coal Strike, an Eight-Hour Day, David B. Hill's Government Ownership Scheme and Other Topics in the Discussion.

PORTLAND, Me., Oct. 21.—The Woman's Christian Temperance Union engaged in a prolonged debate in their national convention this afternoon, and many of the leaders forcefully expressed themselves on economic subjects hitherto regarded as outside the realm of W. C. T. U. considerations.

The committee on Resolutions had presented yesterday a report, only a small portion of which was adopted. Mrs. Lawson of Washington, D. C. (colored), wanted to add a clause against mob violence and declaring that any man, however guilty, should not be deprived of life or liberty without due process of law. Mrs. Kells of Mississippi objected to it on the grounds that it did not belong under the heading where its author wished it inserted.

Mrs. B. H. of Illinois spoke against the resolution because, she said, it implied that the convention favors capital punishment. The three colored delegates and several prominent white sisters strongly pleaded for its adoption, and the resolution was adopted.

A resolution praising President Roosevelt's part in settling the coal strike was adopted, but not without opposition. Mrs. Anderson of North Dakota offered an amendment, adding to the resolution a clause commending the President for his heroic stand in testing the loyalty of trusts and the Cuban tariff. Mrs. Clark of Ohio cautioned the convention not to go into the political arena, even for so great a man as the President. If the United States, Mrs. Anderson's amendment was lost. Mrs. Wintinger opposed the original resolution because it did not go far enough. She wanted it to include President Mitchell of the miners' union.

A brief clause against child labor was added to the resolution, and the resolution was adopted. We protest against all employment of children in mines, factories, department stores, and other lines of industry. We demand for a living wage, an eight-hour day, the right to organize for mutual protection and advancement, and the right to equal justice in our courts.

This amendment, offered by Mrs. Stevenson, president